

## TRENCH OBSTACLE FACILITY

**Trench Layout and Design:** The location and layout of the trench must be in an area that supports desired strategies. The layout presented in this manual is for enemy strategies. The defensive positions for an enemy motorized rifle squad are generally linear, with individual fighting positions spaced approximately 5 meters apart. (Those positions are based on training for a war in Europe and should be adjusted to accommodate specific training goals). The total length of an enemy trench should be approximately 50 to 60 meters. See the Civil Details in the Appendix of this document, for details and sections of a suggested trench design. On flat, open terrain, a broken or zigzag trench layout is appropriate. On mountainous terrain, trenches should be stepped or receding, with trenches connecting one relief feature to another. Where relief in the terrain dictates, a curvilinear trench may be used.

**Trench Location:** On hilly or mountainous terrain, a trench can be placed at the foot of the slope, mid-slope, or near the topographic crest. The actual location depends on existing vegetation and terrain conditions and troop communication requirements. The trench should be located in the most advantageous, defensible, and survivable position.

**Trench Defense:** According to enemy strategies, antitank and antipersonnel obstacles are normally erected in front of the trench line, although that is not shown on the design drawings. A trench would also include firing positions for rifles, machineguns, and grenade launchers. Trenches will not be used for live grenade training.